USAID/Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination

ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

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Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2003 Annual Report and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

The Annual Report is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

Background: The world is changing faster than it has ever changed before. Today, interactions between countries and economies happen at astounding speed and breadth, due to advances in communication and transportation technologies allowing ideas, goods and investment capital to move at speeds largely unimagined scarcely half a century ago. In order for aid organizations such as USAID to assist developing countries in adapting to and taking advantage of these changing conditions, they must invest significant resources in comprehending the character of these changes and the profound effects they have on every corner of the globe, and the means by which to incorporate these elements into their assistance programs. In order to stay relevant to the global development effort, organizations must evolve and adapt. USAID has maintained its leadership role in the global debate on development policy by reforming its administrative and program structures to meet this challenge head-on. The Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination (PPC) has been at the forefront of this effort to maintain USAID's leadership role and has incorporated this concern into every facet of its program operation.

In FY 2002, PPC addressed the above challenge by concentrating its efforts in three key areas: policy analysis and evaluation; knowledge management; and performance budgeting. Activities in these key areas were designed to provide reliable policy and program recommendations and evaluations to operating units in the field and devise processes and methods for USAID to attain the performance and management standards prescribed in the President's Management Agenda (PMA). The direct beneficiaries of PPC's activities are the Agency's individual operating units, both overseas and in Washington. From its central position in Washington, PPC occupies a cross-cuting vantage point, allowing it to compare and contrast programs and events around the world and find innovative solutions that might not otherwise be apparent to geographically specific operating units. PPC was highly instrumental in finding innovative and impactful solutions to development programs overseas and in assisting Washington-based offices to better manage their activities to make USAID a more effective organization. Ultimately, PPC's activities contribute immensely to the quality of services that USAID provides to populations and governments in developing countries, helping them to develop their economies and other infrastructure, and advancing U.S. national interests in promoting global peace and prosperity.

1) Policy Analysis: In the area of policy analysis and evaluation, PPC provided a number of critical services and products keeping USAID at the forefront of the global development debate. This included the production of background papers on USAID's agricultural and sustainable development initiatives in support of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, South Africa in late 2002. PPC published a policy brief on Trade and Investment for the "Financing for Development" conference in Monterrey, Mexico and developed a broad policy consultation with the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DfID). In addition, PPC supported the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) Working Group by providing analysis on criteria and indicators for country selection and implemented a tracking system for the Organization for Economic Coordination and Development / Development Advisory Committee (OECD/DAC) Agreement on Untying Aid.

In other specific policy areas, PPC provided a number of advanced studies and evaluations in the areas of health, education, science and technology, anti-corruption, democracy, and conflict. In cross-cutting activities, PPC sponsored a Summer Seminar Series covering eleven separate development topics and attracting over 700 participants. Five country case studies on urban and industrial pollution were completed (countries???), as was a case study on the role of transition assistance.

2) Knowledge Management: Another of PPC's major areas of focus was on knowledge management, which is broadly defined as a systematic process for making information available in a way that improves comprehension in a specific area of interest. PPC provided support to 45 USAID operating units (overseas missions and Washington-based offices), assisting them in improving their evaluation precedures and in navigating the procurement process. As a result of these knowledge management activities, PPC experienced an increase of 50% in research requests, a tripling of interlibrary loans, an

increase of 55% in its website user sessions, a 69% increase in documents downloaded from its website, and an increase of 73% in USAID Library walk-ins.

3) Performance Budgeting: In performance budgeting, PPC's successes included attaining a "green light", or satisfactory improvement, on the President's Management Agenda (PMA) scorecard and the merging of USAID's central budgeting function into the bureau. PPC implemented the Agency's new basic training course, the Planning, Achieving and Learning course, worldwide and revised the 200-Series Automated Directive System (ADS), USAID's authoritative program policy guidance document.

Important Challenges: PPC's most important challenge in FY 2002 was to synthesize the vast amount of available development-related information, and produce effective, innovative policy and program solutions applicable to USAID's large number of diverse operating units in the field. As with so many other offices within U.S. Government agencies, PPC has struggled to meet its performance obligations in response to a very limited budget, providing only the minimum necessary studies, analyses, and evaluations. In many cases, PPC has cut back on the overall number of studies in order to concentrate adequate resources on those areas most in need. Nonetheless, PPC has accomplished a great deal with the resources at its disposal, providing real value to USAID's worldwide development efforts.

Environmental Compliance: NA

Country Closeout & Graduation: NA

D. Results Framework

996-013 Learning from Experience

Discussion: